

# INDIANA

Comprehensive Annual Financial Report  
For Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2003

**Frank O'Bannon, Governor**



Prepared by the Office of  
**Indiana Auditor of State**

**Connie K. Nass**

Room 240 State House  
200 West Washington St.  
Indianapolis, IN 46204



**Governor Frank O'Bannon  
1930-2003**

Let us never forget that our shared values  
—and our love of Indiana—  
unite us as Hoosiers. And let us always  
remember that what unites is stronger than  
our differences, as we work  
—together—  
to make our state the best place on earth to  
live, work and raise our family.

(Excerpt from the Governor's 1997 State of the State Address.)



**STATE OF INDIANA**

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Prepared by:

The Office of the Auditor of State  
**Connie K. Nass**  
**Auditor of State**  
Room 240  
State House  
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204

# Acknowledgments

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We extend special thanks to all employees of State agencies throughout Indiana. Your cooperation and assistance in the preparation of this Comprehensive Annual Financial Report has been invaluable.

Visit our web site at [www.in.gov/auditor/](http://www.in.gov/auditor/)

**AUDITORS OF STATE  
of  
THE STATE OF INDIANA**

<b>Term</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Politics</b>
1816-1828	William H. Lilley	Party Unknown
1828-1829	Benjamin I. Blythe	Party Unknown
1829-1844	Morris Morris	Party Unknown
1844-1847	Horatio J. Harris	Party Unknown
1847-1850	Douglas Maguire	Whig
1850-1853	Erastus W. H. Ellis	Democrat
1853-1855	John P. Dunn	Democrat
1855-1857	Hiram E. Talbot	Fusion-"peoples"
1857-1861	John W. Dodd	Democrat
1861-1863	Albert Lange	Republican
1863-1865	Joseph Ristine	Democratic Union
1865-1869	Thomas P. McCarthy	Republican
1869-1871	John D. Evans	Republican
1871-1873	John C. Shoemaker	Democrat
1873-1875	James A. Wilder	Republican
1875-1879	Ebenezer Henderson	Democrat
1879-1881	Mahlon D. Manson	Democrat
1881-1883	Edward H. Wolfe	Republican
1885-1887	James H. Rice	Democrat
1887-1891	Bruce Carr	Republican
1891-1895	John O. Henderson	Democrat
1895-1899	Americus C. Daily	Republican
1899-1903	William H. Hart	Republican
1903-1905	David E. Sherrick	Republican
1905-1906	Warren Bigler	Republican
1906-1910	John C. Billheimer	Republican
1910-1914	William H. O'Brien	Democrat
1914-1916	Dale J. Crittenberger	Democrat
1916-1920	Otto Clauss	Republican
1920-1922	William G. Oliver	Republican
1922-1924	Robert Bracken	Democrat
1924-1928	Lewis S. Bowman	Republican
1928-1930	Arch N. Bobbit	Republican
1930-1934	Floyd E. Williamson	Democrat
1934-1938	Laurence F. Sullivan	Democrat
1938-1940	Frank G. Thompson	Democrat
1940-1944	Richard T. James	Republican
1944-1948	Alvin V. Burch	Republican
1948-1950	James M. Propst	Democrat
1950-1954	Frank T. Millis	Republican
1954-1956	Curtis E. Rardin	Republican
1956-1958	Roy T. Combs	Republican
1958-1960	Albert A. Steinwedel	Democrat
1960-1964	Dorothy Gardner	Republican
1964-1966	Mark L. France	Democrat
1966-1968	John P. Gallagher	Republican
1968-1970	Trudy Slaby Etherton	Republican
1970-1978	Mary Aikins Currie	Democrat
1978-1982	Charles D. Loos	Republican
1982-1986	Otis E. Cox	Democrat
1986-1994	Ann G. DeVore	Republican
1994-1998	Morris Wooden	Republican
1999-	Connie K. Nass	Republican

STATE OF INDIANA

Comprehensive Annual Financial Report  
For the Year Ended June 30, 2003

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# INTRODUCTORY SECTION



*Old Indiana Statehouse in Corydon*

## ORIGINS OF STATEHOOD

When the U.S. Congress officially proclaimed Indiana's statehood in 1816, a modest building in the city of Corydon served as the first capitol. By 1825, the seat of state government had been moved to Indianapolis, where a new capitol building was constructed within ten years. After several decades of housing offices for the governor and legislature, the original statehouse began to literally crumble to the ground. In 1878, work began on the current capitol building. Several Indiana resources were used during its construction, including native limestone, marble and wood. Labor came from local metalworkers, plasterers and decorative artists. Ten years later — the same year Indianapolis attorney Benjamin Harrison was elected President of the United States — the building was complete. Today, our statehouse has been entirely refurbished to its original luster and serves as anchor for a 49.5-acre governmental complex.



*First Capitol Building in Indianapolis*



*Today's Capitol Building and Government Center*

*Corydon Statehouse photograph used with the permission of Larry DeBoer, Professor, Department of Agricultural Economics at Purdue University. First Indianapolis Capitol Building photograph courtesy of the Indiana State Library. Current Capitol Building and Government Center photograph used with the permission of Stephen Sellers, Indiana State Department of Natural Resources. All rights reserved.*



**CONNIE KAY NASS**  
**AUDITOR OF STATE OF INDIANA**



# Auditor of State

*Connie Kay Nass*

TELEPHONE (317) 232-3300  
FACSIMILE (317) 232-6097  
<http://www.ai.org/auditor>

December 30, 2003

Governor,  
Members of the General Assembly,  
Citizens of the State of Indiana:

We are proud to present the Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR) for the State of Indiana's fiscal year ended June 30, 2003.

This Comprehensive Annual Financial Report has been prepared in conformity with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) as prescribed in pronouncements by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board. While management remains primarily and ultimately responsible for the contents and presentation of this report, responsibility for both the accuracy of the data presented and completeness and fairness of the presentation rests with the State agencies that provide the data and are obligated to verify postings. We believe the information set forth in this report is accurate in all aspects and is presented in a manner designed to set forth the financial position and results of operations of the State as measured by the financial activity of its various funds.

State statute requires an annual audit by the Indiana State Board of Accounts. The Board is considered by federal and State government to be independent auditors. The Auditor's report on the financial statements is included in the financial section of the Statewide Single Audit Report of the State of Indiana.

The State is responsible for ensuring that an adequate internal control structure is in place to provide reasonable, but not absolute, assurance regarding: (1) the safeguarding of assets against loss from unauthorized user disposition and (2) the reliability of financial records for preparing financial statements and maintaining accountability for assets. The concept of reasonable assurance recognizes that the cost of internal control should not exceed the benefits likely to be derived and that the evaluation of costs and benefits requires management to make estimates and judgments.

This internal control structure is subject to periodic evaluation by management and internal audit staff of the various State agencies. As part of the Single Audit, tests are made to determine the adequacy of the internal control structure, including that portion related to federal financial assistance programs, as well as to determine that the State of Indiana has complied with applicable laws and regulations.

Last year, the State adopted GASB Statement No. 34 as required by Generally Accepted Accounting Principles. GASB 34 provides for two types of statements, government-wide and fund statements. The government-wide statements are very similar to the private sector's statements, using the full accrual basis of accounting and the economic resources measurement

focus. The governmental funds financial statements use the modified accrual basis of accounting and the current financial resources measurement focus. In the government-wide statements, infrastructure (roads, bridges, dams) has been capitalized. Capital assets, except for infrastructure using the modified approach, are depreciated like the private sector.

GASB Statement No. 34 provides for the presentation of Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) in the Financial Section. The MD&A introduces the basic financial statements and provides an analytical overview of the government's financial activities. It is presented before the basic financial statements. We encourage you to read it to get an in-depth analysis of the State of Indiana's finances.

This CAFR is presented in three sections: Introductory, Financial, and Statistical.

The Introductory Section includes this transmittal letter, a list of former Auditors of State, the Table of Contents, the Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting Award, the State Organizational Chart, and a listing of Selected State Officials.

The Financial Section includes the independent auditor's report, Management's Discussion and Analysis, the basic financial statements, required supplementary information, and other supplementary information.

The financial statements include government-wide and fund financial statements, representing all funds for which the State of Indiana is accountable, based on criteria for defining the financial reporting entity prescribed by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board. The criteria for inclusion are based on fiscal dependency, financial accountability, selection of governing authority, and ability to significantly influence operations. Based on these criteria, the various funds and entities shown in this report are considered as part of the reporting entity.

The Statistical Section includes selected financial and demographic information, generally presented on a multi-year basis.

## **Profile of the Government**

Located in America's heartland in the Midwest, Indiana is a leading manufacturing State and a major agricultural producer. The latest U.S. Census Bureau estimate places Indiana's population at 6,159,068, which makes Indiana the nation's 14th largest State. The State is 64 percent urban and 36 percent rural. The five largest cities are Indianapolis, the capital, Fort Wayne, Evansville, South Bend and Gary.

Indiana became the 19<sup>th</sup> State of the Union on December 11, 1816. The constitution establishes the government in three separate departments: legislative, executive including administrative, and judicial. The legislative power of the State is vested in the Indiana General Assembly, which consists of a 100 member House of Representatives and a 50 member Senate. The Indiana General Assembly has the power to enact laws which are not prohibited by the State constitution and not in conflict with Federal laws and powers. The executive power of the State is vested with the Governor. The State constitution and legislation establish the following state-wide elected administrative officials: Lieutenant Governor, Auditor of State, Secretary of State, Treasurer of State, Attorney General, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and Clerk of the Courts. The judicial power of the State is vested in one Supreme Court consisting of five justices, one Court of Appeals consisting of 15 judges, 92 Circuit Courts, and one Tax Court.

The State government provides a wide range of services to the citizens of Indiana, including education, transportation, public health, public safety, welfare, and conservation, culture and economic development.

This report includes the financial activities and balances of the State of Indiana and its component units. The component units are legal separate entities for which the State of Indiana has financial responsibility and include State funded colleges and universities, and other legally separate entities that provide services and benefits to local governments and the citizens of the State of Indiana. More information on the financial reporting entity can be found in Note I(A) in the notes to the financial statements.

The Indiana General Assembly meets every other year to adopt a biennial budget, which is submitted by the Governor. The General Assembly enacts the budget through passage of specific appropriations, the sum of which may not exceed estimated funding sources. Budgetary control is exercised in that agencies of the State may only expend appropriations as allotted by the Budget Agency or other statutory authority. The State Board of Finance, which consists of the Governor, Auditor of State, and Treasurer of State, is empowered to transfer appropriations from one fund of the State to another, with the exception of trust funds. The State Budget Agency may transfer, assign and reassign appropriations made for one specific purpose to another use or purpose within the same agency.

## **Factors Affecting Financial Condition**

The information presented in the financial statements is better understood within the context of the specific environment within which the State of Indiana operates. The following describes that environment.

### **Local Economy**

Over the last decade, Indiana's economy has grown in size and diversity. With an estimated 2001 Gross State Product of more than \$189.9 billion, Indiana's economy ranks as the 16th largest in the country in terms of the value of goods and services produced. The State ranks in the top five nationally for producing items as diverse as pharmaceuticals, surgical supplies, aircraft engines and parts, compact discs, musical instruments, truck and bus bodies, electronic resistors and steel.

From 1990 to 2002, Indiana has seen its distribution of personal income shift dramatically among various industries. In 1990, the manufacturing sector was the largest contributor to Indiana personal income, contributing 32% of the total; in 2002, that contribution fell to 25%. In 1990, the services sector was the second largest contributor to Indiana personal income, contributing 20% of the total; in 2002, the services sector is the largest contributor to Indiana personal income, contributing 28% of the total. Other notables are the trade and government sectors; each of those sectors has seen their contribution to Indiana personal income decrease from 1990 to 2002.

Not surprisingly, Indiana has seen a shift in the distribution of employment among sectors. From 1990 to 2002, Indiana has seen negative growth in manufacturing employment while services, trade, and construction employment have seen growth rates of 39%, 11%, and 23%, respectively.

In 2002, Indiana's per capita personal income reached \$28,240, increasing 2.6% over 2001. Over the past ten years, Indiana's personal income has grown at an average annual rate of 4.8%. From 1990 to 2000 Indiana's median household income has grown faster than the U.S., averaging an annual growth rate of 3.9% versus 3.1% for the U.S. In 2002, median household income was \$41,581 or 97% of the U.S. average, up from 90% in 1990. Indiana has the eleventh lowest poverty rate in the nation, with 8.7% of the state living below the poverty level in 2002.

## **Cash Management and Investments**

Cash temporarily idle during the year was invested in money market accounts, certificates of deposit, obligations of the U.S. Treasury, and repurchase agreements. The pension trust funds' portfolios include other investments as outlined in Note I(D)(1) in the notes to the financial statements. The average yield on investments, except for the pension trust funds, was 1.91%. The State's investment policy is to minimize credit and market risks while maintaining sufficient liquidity and earning a competitive yield on its portfolio. Deposits are insured by federal and state depository insurance.

## **Debt Administration**

The commissions and authorities, some of which are included as component units in the financial reporting entity of the State of Indiana, issue bonds for some of the State's capital needs. All of the bond issues are revenue bonds associated with specific State component units. The total of long-term revenue bonds and notes outstanding, net of amortized discounts, is \$8.03 billion at June 30, 2003.

## **Risk Management**

The State of Indiana assumes the cost of the risks associated with Unemployment Compensation Benefit Claims for State employees, Workers' Compensation Benefit Claims for State employees, Tort claims filed against the State, Medical Malpractice claims filed against State hospitals, accidents caused by State motor vehicles, and on State owned real property, including public buildings. The State administers self-insurance funds for certain employee health benefits, disability and death benefits.

## **Pension Benefits**

The State of Indiana sponsors eight public employee retirement systems (PERS). One of these, the State Police Pension Fund, is part of the primary government. The Public Employees' Retirement Fund and the State Teachers' Retirement Fund are discretely presented component units. In addition to its own fund, the board of the Public Employees' Retirement Fund administers the following funds: the 1977 Police Officer and Firefighters' Pension and Disability Fund, the Excise Police and Conservation Enforcement Officers' Retirement Fund, the Prosecuting Attorneys' Retirement Fund, the Legislators' Retirement System, and the Judges' Retirement Fund.

## **Major Initiatives**

K-12 Education – Indiana, through the Education Roundtable, continues its efforts to develop and implement rigorous standards in math, language arts, science and social studies. Consistent with the No Child Left Behind Act and Indiana's own P.L. 221-1999, ISTEP+ testing is now being

given in grades 3-10 in math and language arts. Science is being piloted now. Social Studies testing is scheduled to begin in the next couple of years. The General Assembly rewrote the school funding formula to include charter schools in the regular distribution of state money for all schools.

Public Health – Indiana’s Chronic Disease Management Program won a National Vision Award from the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation’s Office of Improving Chronic Illness Care. The Indiana Chronic Disease Management Program is a joint effort between the Family and Social Services Administration and the Indiana State Department of Health. The program allows nurse care managers to work directly with Medicaid participants to provide a personalized plan to help them improve their health.

Public Health – The Indiana Dawn Project was recognized by the President’s New Freedom Commission on Mental Health as one of the best programs in the nation. The Dawn project stresses intensive community-based care over in-patient hospital facilities.

Public Health – The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services awarded Indiana a \$500,000 federal grant award to increase awareness of programs such as Indiana’s M.E.D. Works, designed to allow working individuals with incomes too high for regular Medicaid to be eligible for health coverage.

Public Health – For the second year in a row the Division of Family and Children at the Family and Social Services Administration received a TANF high performance bonus award for helping TANF recipients find and keep jobs. The award totaled \$9.1 million.

Public Health – The American Council for an Energy-Efficient Economy has presented Indiana an Exemplary Award for its Refrigerator Replacement Program. The Council found Indiana among the nation’s leaders in helping low-income families save thousands of dollars in energy costs.

Public Health – The President’s New Freedom Initiative awarded Indiana a \$500,000 grant to enhance community-based services for senior citizens and people with disabilities. The Family and Social Services Administration will use the grant to provide quality improvement and oversight to people receiving services on Medicaid waivers administered by the Bureau of Aging and In-Home Services.

Public Health – Once again, Indiana’s Healthy Families program has been honored by Prevent Child Abuse/Healthy Families America as one of the top two states with a multi-site prevention program for child abuse and neglect. Indiana serves 56 Healthy Family sites throughout the State providing early intervention to mostly low income, at risk families.

Higher Education – Indiana has concentrated part of its efforts on improving and enriching the Indiana economy through higher education. A new program was initiated to provide additional funding to research institutions that are able to increase their research grants, infusing money and jobs into the economy. Indiana also provided targeted appropriations to all state supported colleges and universities designed to stimulate the economy, including funding for programs in Informatics, Biomedical Engineering, Digital Communications and Nursing. State aid for students attending public and private colleges and universities is increased 14% in fiscal year (FY) 04 and an additional 12% in FY 05.

## **Awards and Acknowledgements**

### **Certificate of Achievement Award**

The Government Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada (GFOA) awarded a Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting to the State of Indiana for its comprehensive annual financial report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2002. This was the tenth consecutive year that the State of Indiana has achieved this prestigious award.

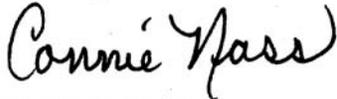
In order to be awarded a Certificate of Achievement, a government must publish an easily readable and efficiently organized comprehensive annual financial report. This report must satisfy both generally accepted accounting principles and applicable legal requirements.

A Certificate of Achievement is valid for a period of one year only. We believe that our current comprehensive annual financial report continues to meet the Certificate of Achievement Program's requirements and we are submitting it to the GFOA to determine its eligibility for another certificate.

### **Acknowledgments**

We acknowledge the cooperation and assistance of all State agencies in the preparation of this report.

Sincerely,



Connie K. Nass  
Auditor of State  
State of Indiana



Marilyn F. Schultz  
Director  
State Budget Agency

# Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting

Presented to

## State of Indiana

For its Comprehensive Annual  
Financial Report  
for the Fiscal Year Ended  
June 30, 2002

A Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting is presented by the Government Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada to government units and public employee retirement systems whose comprehensive annual financial reports (CAFRs) achieve the highest standards in government accounting and financial reporting.



President

Executive Director

